States by the Legislature of the State of Mon-The testimony accompanying the report was also presented in three printed volnes of some 3,000 pages. The resolution was

placed on the calendar. Mr. Pettus (Dem., Ala.), one of the members of the committee, said that some of them, while not dissenting from the resolution offered by the chairman, desired to submit some remarks

as to the conduct of the case. The President protem (Mr. Frye) asked whether the Senator from Alabama desired to make any statement at present.

Mr. Pettus replied that he did not and added: "A minority of the committee disagrees with portions of the report and desires to submit its views in writing without in any way dissenting from the conclusions."

The report of the committee says: The finding of the committee is that the jection to the Senate of William A. Clark of Montana is null and void on account of briberies, attempted briberies and corrupt practices by his agents, and of violations of the laws of Montana defining and punishing crimes against the elective franchise. This finding is made in view of certain admitted or undisputed facts, with their attendent circumstances, appearing in the testimony taken by the committee

"Prior to 1895 the elections in Montana were accompanied by enormous expenditures of money, unquestionably involving widespread belief that extensive corruption was resorted to in all elections. Ex-Gov. Hauser, a witness callen by Senator Clark in his defence, testifled that at the first State election the Big Four, so-called, consisting of Senator W. A. Clark, Mr. Breadwater, Mr. Marcus Daly, and himself as first contributions gave \$40,000 each and he also estimated that the expenditures made in connection with the contest to determine whether Anaconda or Helena should be the capital of the State were upward of \$1,000,-000. Senator Clark said he spent over \$100,coo in that contest.

Senator Clark has been constantly a candididate for office. He was a candidate for Congress in 1888 and defeated. In 1890 there two legislatures in Montana. He was elected United States Senator by the Democratic legislature, but was not seated. He was again a candidate for the Senate in 1893. but there was no election. In 1895 he was voted for as the Democratic candidate, but Senator Carter was elected. In the summer of 1898, after he had consulted with Gov. Hauser and other supporters, including at that time Mr. A. J. Campbell, a committee of his friends was created outside the State Committee of the Democratic party, which was in the hands of persons not favorable to him; this, his committee, being organized for the purpose of controlling the politics of the State and securing the legislature to meet in January, 1899. This committee consisted of his son, Charles W. Clark: William McDermott, and A. J. Davidson, agent. Charles W. Clark was made Treasurer, and the assistants of the committee were John B. Wellcome, Walter M. Bickford, A. I. Steel, John S. M. Neill, Frank E. Corbett, E. L. Whitmore, and Walter Cooper. To this committee Senator Clark gave unlimited authority to expend money, which he agreed

by Corbett, \$5,000 by Whitmore, \$4,600 by Cooper, \$2,000 mainly furnished by Charles W. Clark: and the amount of these expenditures Senator Clark himself paid to his son. The advances and payments made by Senator Clark to his committee and agents, as admitted by him. amounted to about \$139,000, of which sum Charles W. Clark received from him on Aug. 12, 1898, \$35,000; Oct. 17, \$20,000; Nov. 23, \$40,000; and Feb. 13, 1900, \$20,502; and in addition to this \$130,000 Senator Clark paid \$5,000 to McDermott, one of his agents; \$5,000 to Wellcome, his attorney, and \$5,000 to E. C. Day, a member of the Legislature. None of the members of his committee or their assistants made the sworn returns required by law, nor did Senator Clark himself make any return.

The report deals at length with transactions between Senator Clark and various members of the Legislature made under the guise of business dealings. Among these were the purchase of H. W. McLaughlin's saw mills, the payment of a mortgage on the ranch of E. P. Woods, and also dealings with Senator W. E. Tierney and Representatives W. C. Eversie and Michael Shovlin of Montana. Other instances are given of the use of considerable sums of money by Senator Clark's agents in doubtful transactions with members of the State Legislature. The report continues:

"While the findings of the committee are justified by the foregoing admitted and undisputed facts, with their attendant circumstances standing alone, those facts are strengthened by additional facts, including various unsuccessful attempts to secure votes by offers of money, which, although denied, are found by the majority of the committee to be sus-

rk at any time showing that the facts in nection with the \$30,000 exposure were true. The charge that the accusations the exposure resulted from a conspiracy med and carried forward by Mr. Marcus y was a necessity of Mr. Clark's canvass i defence. But Mr. Daly and Mr. Conrad I others who were suspected of conspiracy and all knowledge of the \$30,000, of which (30 was in one-thousand-dollar bills, which do hen produced by Mr. Wellcome in the atmeted briberies. No one thousand-dollar is were shown to have been in the hands any of the alleged Daly conspirators. One other hand, the five one-thousand-dollar is and four five-hundred-dollar bills which Elekford took from C. W. Clark and carried Missoula on Dec. 31, in connection with the P. Woods transaction, were returned to Clark at land, the day were returned to Clark at land, the day were returned to Clark at land, the day were returned to Clark at land during the required to clark at land at land at land at land Woods transaction, were returned to Clark on Jan. 1, and during the ensuing 6, when the alleged briberies were atbank \$10,000, of which he says one and he carried them in the inside and he carried them in the inside its vest until he used them. There he 3d or 4th of January three one offer bills and eight five hundred-in the possession of Mr. Whitmore, tw. Clark's confidential agent in the f D. G. Warner's property. Charles estified that his income was \$250,000

opinion in the committee concerning billy of Mesers. Clark of Madison, id Whiteside, that the whole commitere other successes in procuring, practices, the votes of members egislature where the facts naturally reviewing the questions of law inreviewing the questions of law inrase the report says:
case the report says:
case the report says:
the review of the law in the

ise have been cast against him. legally elected. More than this

CLARK'S ELECTION VOID.

REPORT OF THE SENATE CONMITTEE IN THE MONTANA CASE.

The Committee Declare That the Charges of the Senate should, as a duty to itself and the country, demonstrate by its action in the Senate should, as a duty to the deliberate stark is Fairly to He Charges of the Acts Ione in His Behalf.

Washington, April 23—As soon as the Benate met his morning a report on the Clark is morning a report on the Clark i

"Resolved. That William A. Clark was not duly and legally elected to a seat in the Senate of the United States by the Legislature of the State of Montana."

## THE NAVY AND THE COAST SURVEY. A Report Showing That the Coast Survey Is

Much Behind in Its Work. WASHINGTON, April 28 -- Naval officers have been very much stirred up over the criticisms of the service in connection with surveying work in the debate on the Naval bill in the House last Thursday, and particularly over the statement of Mr. Cannon of Illinois that the Navy was "thoroughly incompetent" in civil duties. A report came to the Navy Department a few days ago which officers contend has a bearing on the charge about surveying work and the contention that the Coast and Geodetic Survey was more competent than the Navy to perform such duties. Some officers contend that the report in question, in which Rear Admiral Farguhar told of the visit of the North Atlantic squadron to Pensacola, shows that the Coast Survey is very much behind in executing its function of chart-

much benind in executing its function of charring the coast. The parapraphs in Admiral Farquhar's report bearing on the controversy in Congress are as follows:
"Now that the channel across the bar at the entrance to Pensacola Bay has deepened so as to permit deep-draught vessels crossing without risk, this line, large bay becomes admirably adapted as A fiftil ground for the North Atlantic squadron during the spring months of March and April, when the average temperature is suitable for open-air drills and exercises.

perature is suitable for open-air drins and ex-ercises.

"I desire to call the attention of the Depart-ment to the fact that although the work of dredging Caucas Channel and its approaches to a depth of thirty-one feet was finished in De-cember, 1899, no notification has been fur-nished the squadron of this important change. All the latest aids to navigation provided refer to conditions as they existed previous to the dredging operations."

The report was referred to Rear Admiral

to conditions as they existed previous to the dredging operations."

The report was referred to Rear Admiral Bradford, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment, whose jurisdiction includes the Naval Hydrographic Office, and on April 21 he replied that the Coast Survey chart of Jan. 17, 1900, corrected to Feb. 16, 1900, showed the same depth of water in Caucas Channel as the chart issued by the Survey on May 7 and May 12, 1895. The least depth of water as shown on both these charts in the channel was four fathoms (twenty-four feet). "No information in regard to an increased depth of water in this channel," Admiral Bradford says, "has been received by the Bureau of Equipment or the Hydrographic Office from either the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Chief of Engineers, United States

Admiral Bradford recommended that the Navy Department request the Treasury De-partment for a revision of this locality.

## FRANK L. CAMPBELL'S RECORD. The Career of the Newly Appointed Assistant

Secretary of the Interior. WASHINGTON, April 23 -- Frank L. Campbell, the newly appointed Assistant Secretary of the Interior, is 56 years old. He was born in Hancock county, Virginia, now West Virginia, and was educated in the schools of the neighborhood. He was sent to Washington and Jefferson College, but left college and entered the Union He has been a member of Lincoln Post No. 3. G. A. R., Department of the Potomac, for twenty years. At the close of the war he opened the first free school in West Virginia. After teaching in that State to furnish; an estimate, however, being made that at least \$35,000 would be necessary to secure the State convention, and that \$75,000 might be needed to secure the State Legislaming. "In the canvass which ensued the approximate expenditures admitted by the various members of his committee and their assistants were as follows: By Charles W. Clark, \$25,000; by Davidson, agent, \$22,300; by Wellcome, \$25,000; by Steele, \$11,000; by Corbett, \$5,000; by Whitmore, \$4,600; by by Corbett, \$5,000; by Whitmore, \$4,600; by Steele, \$11,000; by Corbett, \$5,000; by Whitmore, \$4,600; by Steele, \$11,000; by Corbett, \$5,000; by Corbett, \$6,000; by Corbett, \$6 was further promoted to the Board of Fension Appeals in the Secretary's office, where he remained two years. Then he manifested such exceptional legal attainments that he was made an assistant attorney in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Interior Department, which position he has held for nineteen years, having by promotions become First Assistant Attorney at a compensation of \$2.750. sistant Attorney at a compensation of \$2,750 sistant Attorney at a compensation of \$2,750 Mr. Campbell has always been a Republican, but his services were of such recognized value that he was retained during the administrations of Secretaries Lamar. Vilas, Smith and Francis. Secretary Hitchcock asked for Mr. Campbell's appointment as a recognition of his sterling integrity and legal and executive ability, and as embodying a high conception of civil service principles.

# CAPT. CARTER'S CASE DECIDED.

The Supreme Court Dismisses the Writ of Error to the Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, April 23 The case of Oberlin M. Carter, formerly a Captain in the Engineer Corps, U. S. A., was disposed of in the Supreme Court to-day adversely to the accused. It was disposed of on a writ of error to the Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit, an appeal from its judgment affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Second Circuit denying Carter's petition for release on a writ of habeas corpus. Chief Justice Fuller said, announcing the opinion and judgment of the ing the opinion and judgment of the Court, that the case had been there once before on a petition for a writ of certiorari to thei Court of Appeas to send the case up to the Supreme Court for review, which had been denied. The same day these actions, the Chief Justice said, were filed. In the opinion of the Court, they could not be sustained and were therefore dismissed.

Solicitor-General Richards, asked that the mandate go down at once. This was opposed by Mr. Rose, counsel for Carter, who said the Cappain was serving out his sentence at Government. in was serving out his sentence at ors Island and no damage would result from

Later it was determined to issue the mandate

## IMPORTERS SEEK RELIEF They Fear the Effect of Judge Townsend's

Decision If It Is Sustained. WASHINGTON, April 23. - The New York delegation, representing the importers, called today upon Assistant Secretary Spalding of the Treasury Department to ask the Department to consider some method of relieving them in case the full stress of Judge Townsend's recent decision on section 2899 of the revised statutes should fall upon them. If the Superior Court should fall upon them. It has superior court sustains Judge Townsend, the importers fear that the present force of examiners and assist-ants will not be adequate to handle goods sent from the docks to the public stores within the ten-day limit. J. M. Peters and Daniel McKeever represented the New York Board of Trade in the delegation, and Ernest Merz and W. R. Stroble appeared for the Crockery Board of Trade.

of Trade.
Assistant Secretary Spalding advised the delegation to hold a conference with Collector Bidwell and Appraiser Wakeman on their return to New York with a view to determine what steps, if any, should be taken in an administrative way to avoid delays in the appraisement of goods at the public stores or of their cartage from the dock.

#### Hackett's Nomination Confirmed. WASHINGTON, April 23 - The Senate to-day confirmed the nomination of Frank W. Hackett

# of New Hampshire to be Assistant Secretary of the Navy, vice Allen, appointed Governor of Porto Rico.

Washington, April 23 — Postmaster Van Cott has informed the Post Office Department that his entire supply of stamp books was exhausted in one day Arrangements were thereupon made to transmit to New York city 31,000

books.

Gen. W. H. Ludiow, formerly Governor General of Havana, arrived in Washington last night and reported at the War Department, for duty as President of the Board appointed by Secretary Root to prepare plans for the army

Secretary Gage to-day transmitted to Congress a request from Supervising Architect Taylor for an additional appropriation of \$25,000 for the Albany Custom House and Post Office.

purely as one of constitutional law. "Suggestions," he added, "have been floating about that some bargain had been made between the friends of Senator Quay and the friends of another Senator, whose right to a seat has also been called in question (alluding to Senator Clark of Montana |. I shall not waste time on these rumors because I have been authorized to deny, by both sides to the alleged bargain, that any such bargain exists or has existed. Therefore I ask Senators to dismiss any idea that their opinions or votes should be influenced by rumors of a bargain, as a mere figment of imagination of somebody outside of this chamber; for, necessarily, no Senator could be influenced by any idea of that sort unless he was prepared to produce some proof of the charge made

Mr. Platt (Rep., Conn.) argued against Mr. Quay's right to the seat. He said that there was one point which lay in the forefront of the question, and that was, whether anything could ever be considered settled in the Senate "Is the Senate," he said, "now in the one hundred and twelfth year of its existence, to observe the uniform precedents and the unbroken decisions of the Senate, or is it to disregard those precedents and overrule these decisions on the ground of personal or political friendship?"

Referring to Mr. Chandler's dental of a bargain between the friends of Mr. Quay and Senator Clark of Montana, Mr. Platt said he was sorry that there had been any insinuation that votes might be given by Senators from personal or political reasons. Such a charge reflected dishonor upon the Senate.

"Why is the Senator sorry?" Mr. Chandler interposed. "Ought such statements to be made in secret and not on this floor?"

"In making this charge," Mr. Platt replied, "the Senator from New Hampshire makes one which, if true, disgraces sixteen Senators who voted against Mr Corbett of Oregon and brings dishonor upon this Senate. I do not believe it. No enemy of the Senate, no newspaper which likes to cast aspersions, no outsider who is constantly seeking opportunity to malign public men could say that the votes of sixteen Senators were cast against Mr. Corbett because he was a supporter of the gold standard. Such a charge will only afford opportunity for criticism of the Senate, which will be unjust and unwarranted."

Mr. Platt said that the Quay case presented no features or points that had not been presented in the Corbett case, and that the decision being adverse to a right to the seat, was sacred and binding as the judgment of a high Constitutional court. which, if true, disgraces sixteen Senators who

sacred and binding as the judgment of a high Constitutional court.

Mr. Hoar (Rep. Mass.) argued against applying to the Senate the principle of stare dresse. When Senators believed, he said, that a case had been decided in violation of Constitutional right, and that the decision was influenced by political considerations (as in the Corbett case), it was their solemn duty not to be bound by it. The Supreme Court of the United States, he said, had more than once overruled its old opinions.

Mr. Platt asked, scoffingly, whether Mr. Hoar believed that the Senate of to-day was more virtuous than the Senate which had decided against the Corbett case? Did he believe that Senators were going to act with him now on honest Constitutional motives who had failed to act with him then? He argued that to admit Mr. Quay now would be to reverse the settled decision of the Senate.

"The Senate." Mr. Platt said "is on trial at

decision of the Senate.
"The Senate," Mr Platt, said, "Is on trial at the bar of public opinion. This case is known throughout the length and breadth of the be seated, and if the Senate seats him, the people will desire to know why it was done; and thereafter if any one desires to aim a shaft of satire against the incompetence, favoritism and partiality of the Senate, he will find the material for it in this action."

Mr. Kenney (Dem., Del.) said that as he had voted against Mr. Corbett and intended to vote for Mr. Quny, he wished to present his reasons, and he proceeded to read a prepared argument on the subject.

on the subject.

In reply to a question by Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.) Mr. Kenney gave it as his opinion that if the Senate seated Mr. Quay, the Democratic Governor of Delaware would appoint a Senator Governor of Delaware would appoint a Senator from that State.

Mr. Quarles (Rep., Wis.) argued against Mr. Quay's right, although he admitted that "if the Angel Gabriel were to appear here in the livery of Heaven and speak with angelic sweetness, it is doubtful whether he could change a vote in the case." If all precedents, he said, were to be swept away, every future case of the kind would have to be argued de note and would be decided by personal preferences. He characterized Mr. Chandler's construction of the words in the Constitution about the happening of a vacancy as "acrobatic, muscular and athletic," and he quoted an elementary law writer as saying that where a sentence is plain and mambiguous there was no such thins as construction, and that in such a case interpretation degenerated into impertinence and construction became impertinence and construction became

# STATUS OF PORTO RICO.

Two Cases Filed Yesterday in the Supreme Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 23. The relation of Porto Rico to the United States is involved in two cases filed in the Supreme Court to-day. They grow out of the action of the provisional court of that island, established by Governor General Davis, in sentencing a number of prisoners to imprisonment for thirty days for violation of the regulations established for conducting the recent election in the island. One of them, Ramon Baez, was sent to prison, and then made an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States for leave to file a petition writ of habeas corpus, and for a writertiorari to bring up the case for review. This perition the court denied, for the on that before it could act Baez's term

here. This petition the court denied, for the reason that before it could act Baez's term would have expired.

To-day Mr. McKenney entered motions for leave to file petitions for certiorari to the Provisional Court of Porto Rico in the matter of Thomas Vasquez and that of Jose Julian Vidal and fitteen others. The petition asks merely for a writ of certiorari as at common law, and sets forth the facts contained in the petition on behalf of Baez. These petitioners are not in prison, and may not be incarcerated pending this action, so that there is no need for haste on the part of the court. Should ittake jurisdiction and issue the writ, attorneys do not believe a decision will be reached before next term.

#### The Supplemental Porto Rico Bill to Be Considered To-day in the House.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-The Insular Committee will have an opportunity in the House in the morning to ask for consideration of the bill introduced the other day to enable Army officer. holding civil places in Porto Rico to hold them without losing their commissions until the them without losing their commissions until the new civil government is installed. The com-mittee on Saturday added to the bill certain restrictions upon the granting of franchises in the island. Mr. Loud (Rep., Cal.), who is a member of the Insular Committee, will with-hold the Post Office Appropriation bill, the pending business, for an hour to let the Porto Rico bill in.

# Movements of Naval Vessels.

WASHINGTON, April 23 - The gunboat Vixen arrived at Port Padre, April 21; the training ship Buffalo at League Island, April 21, and the gunboat Wilmington at Rio de Janetro, April 23.
The training ship Prairie left New Orleans today for a practice cruise with the Louissans
Naval Militia on board, and will return there by
April 30. The flagship lowa left Mare Island for
Bremerton, Wash., to-day.

Transport Sumner Arrives at Port Said. WASHINGTON, April 23. - The transport Sumner, which left New York several weeks ago for Manila, has reached Port Said. In a cablegram Mania, has reached rort Said. In a cathegram from that place Major Davis informed the War Department of the ship's safe arrival. The Summer carried about seven hundred recruits from New York, and Major Davis reports that the health of the command is excellent.

were necessary to keep the service up with the

Mr. Moody (Rep., Mass.) wanted to know if in Mr. Loud's opinion the pneumatic tube service should be extended. Mr. Loud said he had opposed the introduction of the service, but after it was introduced under the authority of Congress he thought it should either be extended or should be cut off altogether before the appropriation grew to excessive amounts. Mr. Mann (Rep , Ill.) wanted to know iffthe tubes expedited the mails. Mr. Loud replied that the evidence offered by the Department did not show that the despatch of the mails was greatly expedited by the service

Mr. Bell (Pop., Col.) advocated the reduction in the price paid the railway companies for carrying mail "Every consideration of common justice," he said, "and common honesty demands that it should be reduced." The failure to make the reduction, Mr. Bell added, had become a national scandal. Referring to the Loud bill, which had recently been before the House, Mr. Bell quoted Mayor Sam Jones of Toledo to support his assertion that solicitations had been made of business men for funds to aid in its passage. Jones promised to make a contribution, and was told to send it to the Treasurer of the Adams Express Company, New York. Later Mr. Jones saw an article in The Outlook, said Mr. Bell, saying that the Loud bill was a scheme got up by the railroads and express companies to wipe out the deficit in postal revenues caused by the transportation of second-class matter, so as to divert public attention from the extortionate charge for carrying the mails. And Jones did not send his subscription. had become a national scandal. Referring to

the mails. And Jones did not send his subscription.

Mr. Bromwell (Rep., Ohio), a member of the committee, opposed the items in the bill for rural free delivery and pneumatic tube service. He wanted rural free delivery to be kept in the experimental stage until it had demonstrated that it would maintain itself. He did not want the appropriation for tube service increased until some benefit to or acceleration of the service was shown. At present the benefit to the mail had not been satisfactorily demonstrated. He also antagonized the items in the bill giving subsidies to the Scuthern Railway and the road between Kansas City and Newton, Kan.

Mr. Sibley (Dem., Pa.) advocated the various items in the bill which had been attacked during the afternoon. He said the United States was engaged in the commercial conquest of the world, and anything that aided in accomplishing that had his support. For this reason he favored the appropriations for pneumatic mail service, subsidies for mail trains, and the present rate of payment to railroad companies for transportation of mail. Men moved more rapidly now, Mr. Sibley said, than they did a year ago.

The committee then rose and the House ad-

The committee then rose and the House ad-ourned until to-morrow. THE UPTOWN POST OFFICE.

## Postmaster-General Smith Expects to Move Into the Crystal Palace by May 1.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—Postmaster-General Smith, Chief George Beavers of the salary and allowance division, and other officials of the Post Office Department conferred to-day as to the readjustment of the New York city post office to meet the requirements of the proposed uptown station. Mr. Smith said at the close of the meeting:

"We have been arranging plans for the immediate establishment of the sub-station in the the bar of public opinion. This throughout the length and breadth of the United States. It is known that it resembles in every particular, a case that was decided here two years ago by a vote of 50 to 1a adverse to a seat under a Governor's appointment. All the people will want to know why the Senate changed front in this respect. Do not," he exclaimed, "overturn what has heen already settled in this Senate or nothing is ever to be regarded hereafter as settled. If the former decision of this Senate shall be reversed, the people will have a right to ask, and will not be slow in asking, on what ground this reversal rests. And if the present claimant voted, or was paired to vote, only two years ago that Mr. Corbett was not entitled to the seat, comes here now with no stronger case, and asks to Crystal Palace building. We think we can

me the plans he conceived at that their nature is so essentially work-a-day I don't believe the people of New York would be interested in them.

It is understood that Mr. Beavers contemplates some such management of the New York mails as that outlined in The Sun several weeks ago. As large a proportion of the entire mail as possible will not go downtown at all, but will be received, sorted and prepared, either for distribution or for forwarding, at the Crystal Palace building. All second-class mail received downtown will be virtually sorted on the platform of the present main office. That part intended for shipment or for distribution in the upper part of the city will be transferred to wagons at once and shipped to the new office. Foreign mail will be made up at the Crystal Palace station, as it is now made up in Park place, and shipped to steamers by way of the North River. The whole plan of the new office is to transfer as large a portion of the work uptown as present facilities will permit. Downtown these arrangements will permit a readjustment of methods and contribute largely to make the clerks there comfortable for the first time in the history of the building. rgely to make the clerks there comfortable r the first time in the history of the building.

## Conference Agreement on the Hawaiian Government Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 23.-The conferees on the Hawaiian Government bill held a meeting to-day and reached another agreement which it is hoped the two houses will accept. The provision requiring the prepayment of poll tax as a requiring the prepayment of point tax as a require for voting, and that providing imprisonment for debt, which Senator Pettigrew vigorously fought, were stricken out. The provision that the officers of Hawaii shall be residents of the islands was retained, although stoutly fought by the Senate conference.

ferees.
"The situation there." said Representative Knox (Rep., Mass.), who reported the bill, "is such as to forbid the establishment of a carpet-bag government. The people have had governments of their own for half a century and are able to discharge all official duties themselves."

# New Line of Steamers Retween New York and

WASHINGTON, April 23.—United States Consul Kenneday, at Para, reports to the State Department that the project for the establishment of a new line of steamers between New York and that point has become a law. The Governor of Para is authorized to give the new company a subsidy of 70,000 millreis gold annually for twelve years. This amount is equivalent at present exchange to about \$40,000. The steamers must make twelve round trips the first year and twenty-four yearly thereafter, and be built to carry at least 1,500 tons cargo and accommodate fifty first-class and sixty third-class passengers. Their speed must be at least thirteen knots an hour. a new line of steamers between New York and

# The President Starts for Canton

WASHINGTON, April 23.-President and Mrs. McKinley accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou, Dr. P. M. Rixey and Mrs. George Barber, a nephew of the President, arrived from New York this morning at 7:30 o'clock and left for tanton this evening at 7:30. It is expected that the President will remain in Canton two or three days.

WASHINGTON, April 23 - The following army orders were issued to-day: Lieut, Col. Alfred A. Woodhull, Deputy Surgeon-General, to duty in the office of the Surgeon General

of the army.

Capt. William W. Quinton, Assistant Surgeon, from
the Division of Cuba to New York.

Major Charles A. Vernon, at his own request is
relieved from further duty at the Michigan Military relieved from Intriner duty active antengan annuary
Academy.
Major Ernest H. Ruffner, Corps of Engineers, relieving Major William L. Marshall of the river and
harbor duties at New York and the supervision of
bridges temporarily placed in his charge upon the
death of Lieut. Col. William H. H. Benyaurd.
Major Morris C. Poote, Ninth Infantry, upon expiration of sick leave, to San Francisco.

First Lieut. Joseph L. Donovan, Sixteenth Infantry,
from recruiting duty in Kentucky, to Fort Thomas.

The following naval orders have been issued Passed Assistant Surgeon J. F. Leys, detached rom the Essex on reporting of relief to home and wait orders.

Assistant Surgeon C. H. Delancey, detached from the Amphitrite and to the Essex.

Lieut C. A. E. King, order to Asiatic station revoked, detached from Buffalo and to the Indiana. Paymaster M. M. Ramsay, detached from the Naval Examining Board to Washington Navy Yard, continue other duties.

Lieut E. R. Freeman, detached from the Indiana on reporting of relief and to Bureau of Steam Engineering.

enterprise was due to a hundred letters reseived during the week from constituents who thought that copies of "The Messages and Papers" were being distributed by a Congressional committee. The private secretary left the building with his curiosity as great as whe he went inside.

"We haven't no Richardson, Barcus and Company in this buildin'," said the elevator boy. But we've the 'Committee on Distribution, if that's what you want."

Half a dozen young girls then filed into the car, and the whole load was jumped to the sixth floor. There, piled high to the ceiling and reaching from all the walls to the stairway and elevator shaft, were boxes like those used in the Treasury to hold silver dollars On each was the label "Globe Publishing Com pany, Fifth avenue, corner 18th St., N. Y.," followed by something stenciled on the box, generally "Mess. Pap. Pres. 20 Vols.," with "Buck," "Cloth" or "Mor.," meening that the binding of the contents was buckram, cloth

Within the doorway the entire floor of the building, a space about 100 feet long and 75 feet wide, was filled with desks and typewrite tables. All the typewriters were being put to such use that the room sounded like a boile factory. A partition of oak wainscoting and filigree work separated a small space just inside the door from the rest of the room and gave the whole an appearance very like that of a trust company's office. Even this inclosure, however, was half filled with boxes like those near the elevator shaft. It was evident that the firm occupying the floor was doing a thriving business and expected to continue to do so in the future.

A young man with the suavity of an auctioneer stopped the reporter before the latte had gone many yards inside the door. When he learned that the callers were in search of information he asked them to wait for "Mr Hallam" or "Mr. Bodmer." "We have nothing to conceal." he said, "but it's better, we think, that all the newspaper men should be seen by those gentlemen.

So the reporter took a seat near the door and read the titles of the books in a glass case near by. There was a pamphlet, "Instructions to Sub-Committees," in a rack which had evidently held fifty copies or thereabouts. hat were two sets of "The Messages and Papers" and a catalogue from a Grand Rapids furni ture company. Below were half a dozen un bound sets of the Congressional Record.

Mr. Bodmer, when he arrived, proved t be the "Treasurer to the Committee." He walked the reporter past a long line of "clerks to the committee" who were dictating to stenographers.

"They have introduced a resolution in the Senate to investigate us," said he. "But there are only two things in the resolution which refer to us directly. They are the sale of the book plates to a private concern and the sale of the books by a private concern. Of course when we appear before the committee and explain matters the investigation wont amount to He then gave a long explanation

a person accustomed to the paper used at the "We once used a letter head," continued

Mr. Bodmer, "which created all kinds of a fuss. With that he produced a sheet of paper headed with "Committee on Distribution" printed in Old English type exactly like that used by the Committee on Ways and Means and every other committee in the House. "As that was so 'objectionable' we have been working it off and now use only this sort." "Will you say exactly what connection Mr

Spofford had with your committee?" Mr. Bodmer was asked.

"Yes,indeed, I will. When these papers were first compiled we had no index except a regular list of the papers, which wasn't worth anything. So we invited Mr. Spofford to prepare a real index, a sort of a guide to the books. Well, he worked at that until it was done and gave us meanwhile the benefit of his counsel as to the books themselves. When that index was finished, however, he asked leave to withdraw from the committee, and as he had done the work we hired him for, of course we permitted

him to go." "Then he isn't connected with the committee

"No. No, indeed. He used to be. He was when this stationery was printed. But he sn't now."

"Is this your main office?" "It is. We used to maintain a main office

n New York, you know. But we consolidated that with our branch office down here and are toing all the work from Washington. It is easier, we think, and more expeditious. "Do you expect to sell a great many books?"

Bless your soul, yes. Our orders come in just as though there had never been any trouble at all. The country orders fell off about fifty this week, but the city orders increased seven over the week previous. We haven't suffered so far because of this agitation." Mr. Bodmer then held out his hand to say good morning. "I'm the treasurer to the committee," he explained, "and that means I have lots of work to do. But there is one thing I should like to say to you before you go. Of course you know why this fight is made on us. THE SUN is a trust paper. Mr. Richardson is and always has been against the trusts. And so THE SUN has begun this fight on our books with the idea of injuring Mr. Richardson and helping the trusts. If you have any more questions to ask come again. We have nothing to hide, you know.

WASHINGTON, April 23 The President has amended section 4 of Rule X of the Civil Service rules, regulating transfer from excepted to competitive places by extending the privilege of such stransfer to persons whose places were at one time subject to competitive examination. This amendment extends the permission of transfer to persons whose places, at one time subject to competitive examination, have been made excepted.

> TAILORING and CLOTHING quite a difference in the terms. Tailoring, that's our business; we make the clothes to fit you. Clothing, we don't keep-you are twisted to fit them-see the oifference. Our cost is no more than you are asked for the other.

Sun Building, near Brooklyn Bridge. Broadway, near 28th Street.

# DIGESTION MADE PERFECT

DERANGEMENTS OF THE DIGESTIVE AND EXCRETORY FUNCTIONS ARE REMEDIED BY KUTNOW'S POW-DER, AND THE HEADACHE, LOW SPIRITS, LASSI-TUDE, INSOMNIA, NERVOUSNESS, PALLOR, BILIOUS-NESS AND NAUSEA THEY PRODUCE ARE DISPELLED.

> SAMPLES SENT FREE. SAMPLES SENT FREE. SAMPLES SENT FREE.

The average man will endure an extraordinary amount of misery from digestive derangements before going to the trifling expense and trouble of obtaining a remedy. Nothing is easier to get rid of than the liver torpor, dyspepsia, and constipation, from which so many people engaged in sedentary occupations suffer.

These digestive disorders breed a score or more other so-called maladies, such as headache, low spirits, lassitude, insomnia, nervousness, pallor, biliousness, and nausea, but just as soon as the liver has been restored to activity and the other digestive and excretory organs are cleansed and stimulated, these symptoms disappear.

Nothing will be found so effective in renewing the activity and health of the digestive and excretory organs than a course of Kutnow's Improved Effervescent Powder. Nothing will keep them in a healthy, active condition better than the use of Kutnow's Powder, and in Kutnow's office. we have thousands of letters from all sorts and conditions of people testifying to the truth of this.

It is impossible to think of any form of stomach, liver, or kidney trouble that Kutnow's Powder will not relieve. In most cases it acts as a perfect cure. Being composed of all the purifying and curative elements of the waters of the most celebrated European mineral springs, minus their drastic, lowering, and nauseous features, all diseases for which a course of treatment at these springs is prescribed can be treated with Kutnow's with satisfactory results.

With the restoration of the stomach, liver, and kidneys to healthy activity the indigestion, constipation, headache, low spirits, insomnia and other troubles will vanish, and the appetite will improve, the energy increase, and the entire system be strengthened, purified, and otherwise

## WRITE FOR A FREE SAMPLE.

For Seven Days KUTNOW BROS. (Ltd.) will send a SAMPLE FREE and POSTPAID to every adult applicant who fills in the following and forwards it to "Kutnow's" office:-

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. REFUSE SUBSTITUTES; THEY ARE INJURIOUS. KUTNOW BROS. (Ltd.), 853 Broadway, New York City.

ADMIRAL WATSON RELIEVED.

ment has been notified by telegraph from Yokohama that Rear Admiral George C. Remey assumed command of the Asiatic naval station there on April 10, relieving Rear Admiral Watson, who transferred his flag from the Brooklyn to the Baltimore and will return home in that

vessel by the European route. Rear Admiral Remey raised his flag on the Brooklyn. The detail of officers for the homeward voyage of the gunboats Bennington and Concord, which have seen much service in the Philippines, the latter having been one of Dewey's pines, the latter having been one of Dewey's fighting squadron, has been completed. The Bennington's personnel will consist of Com-mander C. H. Arnold, Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Bull, Lieutenant-Commander H. T. Cleaver, Lieut, T. S. Rodgers, Lieut, W. V. Pratt, Ensign H. L. Laning, Ensign R. Z. Johnson, Assistant Surgeon J. C. Thompson, Passed Assistant Pay-master, J. H. Merriam, and Paymaster's Clerk O. B. Berlin.

master J. H. Merriam, and Paymaster's Clerk O. H. Berlin.
These officers will return on the Concord: Commander E. S. Ackley, Lieutenant-Commander C. H. Bossch, Lieut F. C. Bieg, Lleut, J. E. Craven, Lieut, F. Boghter, Lieut, Junior Grade.) H. G. Macfarland, Easign W. C. Davidson, Passed Assistant Surgeon A. Farenholt, Assistant Paymaster A. H. Pierce, and Paymaster's Clerk F. E. Shute.

NICARAGUA CANAL BILL. The House Sets Aside May 1 and 2 for Its

Consideration. WASHINGTON, April 23 - In the House to-day unanimous consent was given to an arrangement which sets aside Tuesday and Wednesday, May 1 and 2, for the Nicaragua Cana

day, May 1 and 2, for the Nicaragua Canal bill, reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce by its chairman, Mr. Hepburn of Iowa. Mr. Hepburn said that one day would be devoted to general debate and one day to consideration, under the five-minute rule, for amendment.

Representative Burton, chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who last week objected to the consideration of the Nicaragua Canal bill, said to-day that he had been partially satisfied with the amendments made to the bill in the committee last Friday and that he thought it was much less objectionable now. He believed, however, that it was still in violation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. Mr. Burton said he had several amendments to offer when the bill reached the House. One of them will provide that should the Canal Commission, which has recently returned from Panama and Nicaragua, report in favor of some other than the Nicaragua route, the work on the Canal should cease at once and not be recommenced until after Congress expressed its judgment as to the proper route. essed its judgment as to the proper route.

# WASHINGTON, April 23 - The President to-day

sent the following nominations to the Senate To be Assistant Quartermasters with the rank of Captain. First Lieut. Thomas B. Lamoreux and John Gibbon, Jr., of Gregon Lieutenant-Commander Herbert Winslow, to be a Commander: Lieut. Edward E. Wright, to be a Lieu-Commander. Lieut. Edward E. Wright, to be a Lieutenant Commander.
Morris L. Bridgeman of Montana, to be Iadian Agent of the Fort Helknap Agency in Montana. Osear Agent of the Fort Helknap Agency in Montana. Osear Agency in Oklahoma, to be Indian Agent of the Osage Agency in Oklahoma.

Frank L. Campbell of the District of Columbia, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

J. H. Hollander of Maryland, to be Treasurer of the Island of Porto Rico.

John R. Garrison of the District of Columbia, to be Auditor of the Island of Forto Rico.

Charles O. Huff of Maine, to be Collector of Customs at Kennebunk, Me.

Mr Hollander was until recently a professor at Johns Hopkins University and is an expert on the subject of taxation. He has been in Porto Rico some rigoriths, under appointment of the President, studying the system of taxation in the island. Mr Garrison has been connected with the auditing department of the Treasury for twenty years and has been auditor for Porto Rican accounts under the military government.

## Richard Mansfield Cancels His Engagement in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, April 23 Late this afternoon Mr. Richard Mansfield announced that because of the condition of his health he must cared his engagement at the Star Theatre which was to begin to-night. It was talked about town that Mr. Manstield went into the box office, found that the advance sale was not to his satisfaction

"If You See It in 'The Sun.' It's So." This is usually as true of an advertisement as of a news or editorial statement."—Ade.

HE CRITICISED SENATOR HOAR. Rear Admiral Remey Takes Command of the But the Rev. Dr. Hoyt Does Not Remember That He Was Hissed for It.

> land Hoyt of this city, who was hissed at the convention of the Christian Endeavor Societies at Fitchburg for adverse comment on United States Senator George Frisbie Hoar, said today that it was a fact that he had criticised Senator Hoar, but that he did not remember

Senator Hoar, but that he had criticised Senator Hoar, but that he did not remember that there was anything in the way of a demonstration of disapproval on the part of those who heard him. He said:

"I do not remember that there were any hisses following my so-called attack on Senator Hoar. I know that I spoke my mind regarding the Massachusetts Senator's attitude on the Philippine question. I was talking on the condition and opportunity for mission work that would follow the war in the East, and I had occasion to refer to the support which rebellion there was receiving at the hands of an ignorant opposition in this country. I believe Senator Hoar as much as anybody to be responsible for the state of affairs in the Philippines. He has strengthened by his attitude the engendered seeds of rebellion and has drawn many weak-minded people to his way of thinking. I am quoted as saying: "I am glad I do not live in Massachusetts because of Senator Hoar." Well, I may have used just those words. I was speaking extemporaneously and threw in a remark about Mr. Hoar's position. But I qualified my criticism with the statement that it referred only to what he had said and done in connection with the Philippine troubles. I have the highest regard for Senator Hoar's ability, but I have no patience with his misguided attitude on our foreign difficulties."

Dr. Hoyt is pastor of the Epiphany Baptiss Church here.

Third Avenue System Travel Increases. F. D. Rounds, the new manager of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, said yesterday that since the Metropolitan Street Railway that since the Metropolitan Street Railway Company practically assumed control of the Third Avenue the receipts of the latter system had steadily increased until now they are about 500 more a day than they were under the former management. A large part of this increase is on the controlled lines of the Huckeleberry road, where the traffic is 25 per cent. greater plan it was for the corresponding time of a year ago.

The number of cash fare passengers carried on all lines of the Metropolitan system last Saturday was 925,000. About one-third of them received transfers. of them received transfers.

#### New Catholic Church in Brooklyn. The Catholic Church of St. Francis Xavier at

Carroll street and Sixth avenue, Brooklyn, frame edifice, which was built thirteen years raine solute, which was represented a new white residence in President street and a new white granite church to cost \$150,000 will be erected on the site. It is expected that the new church will be completed within a year and a half. Found Drowned With a Drink Ticket.

A drowned man about 40 years old, wearing

black overcoat, blue serge coat and waistcoat,

light trousers and laced shoes, was found in the East River off Twenty-fourth street yesterday. There were nine cents, an empty whiskey flask and a ticket for a drink in an East Side saloon in the pockets. The body was taken to the

The creditors of William F. Miller of Franklin Syndicate fame yesterday elected John B Lord as trustee of the estate. Mr Lord was appointed receiver of the Franklin Syndicate shortly after Miller disappeared. Mr. Lord has in his possession all the property that was seized by the police in the Floyd street house.

